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NUMBER 49

CONTENTS.

Hog Cholera—The Hillside	1
Send for a catalogue and see if	1
some of the animals offered are not just what	1
you are looking for.	1
HE HATES A SHEEP.	2
Greatly Pleased Because he Figures Out	2
Wool-growing is a Failure.	2
The editor of the Philadelphia Record	2
hates a sheep on principle. He is like the	2
late John Randolph, of Virginia, who said	2
he would walk five miles for an opportunity	2
to kick a Merino sheep. The Record editor	2
is never so happy as when figuring out the	2
sure decline of sheep-husbandry in the	2
United States, and in his eagerness falls	2
into many egregious errors. Here is an	2
editorial which appeared in the Record of	2
Tuesday last:	2
"The tables printed in <i>The Record</i> on	2
Saturday last showing that in seven of the	2
most populous and prosperous of the Mid-	2
dle and Western States the number of	2
horses, cattle and hogs had steadily in-	2
creased from 1870 to 1887, whilst the num-	2
ber of sheep had been reduced more than	2
one-third, were in themselves a conclusive	2
argument. They show that the extraordi-	2
nary high tariffs on wool since 1867 have	2
failed of their expected effect in inducing	2
farmers in those States to raise sheep. The	2
farmers are going out of the business as fast	2
as they can. It doesn't pay. * * *	2
"Even the inducement of cheap lands,	2
protective bounties, and the comparative	2
advantage of wool freights in cost of trans-	2
portation, have failed to so stimulate the	2
wool industry as to prevent its decline in	2
the country at large. After a quarter of a	2
century of codding, the sheep industry	2
stands almost precisely where it did in 1860.	2
We then had about three-quarters of a	2
sheep for each person in the country—31,	2
183,744 persons and 24,471,275 sheep. In	2
1889 we have 60,000,000 people and 43,599,-	2
079 sheep. In the last five years the whole	2
number of sheep in the country, according	2
to the table furnished by the Agricultural	2
Department, has fallen off 8,927,547. This	2
decline has occurred in the face of 49 per	2
cent. protection against foreign competi-	2
tion."	2
"To the mind of any one but a theorist	2
such facts are conclusive. But the task of	2
the protective organs is like the task of	2
Sisyphus. It is a perpetual battle with the	2
law of gravitation. After rolling, with	2
toilome, up-hill effort, their enormous argu-	2
ment to a place of supposed advantage, they	2
conquer the insurmountable rock, then down	2
their theories tumble in careless ruin."	2
The statement that the industry stands	2
to-day almost precisely where it did in 1860	2
is very misleading when left to stand alone.	2
From 1861 to 1885 millions of sheep per-	2
ished in the "late unpleasantness," pre-	2
cedicated by those who thought cotton	2
superior to wool. The sheep-baiters lost.	2
Then the competition of the Australian	2
locks began to be felt, and for three or	2
four years wool-growing went backward.	2
The tariff of 1867 started it up again, and it	2
progressed rapidly till the financial troubles	2
beginning with 1870, and culminating in	2
1873, gave it and all other domestic in-	2
dustries a staggering blow. By 1876,	2
however, wool-growing was again in a pros-	2
perous condition, and continued to in-	2
crease in a most gratifying manner. By	2
1883 there were over 50,000,000 of sheep in	2
the United States, and every one of them	2
was producing over double the number of	2
pounds of wool per head which they did in	2
1860. Then the mawwamps, the impractic-	2
able theorists of the country, aided by the	2
sheep-baiters, demanded a reduction of the	2
tariff on wool. The tariff of 1867 was	2
changed, and in its place a miserable patch-	2
work of inconsistent provisions adopted,	2
which opened wide the door to dishonest	2
importers. For four years the most un-	2
blushing frauds were perpetrated at the ex-	2
pense of the wool-grower. Wool was	2
brought in as carpet wool and used in the	2
manufacture of clothing; so-called worsted	2
goods were imported at a low duty rate be-	2
cause they were not "manufactures of	2
wool;" wool tops were imported as "waste,"	2
and yarns for the manufacture of cloth as	2
"wasteds." Wool-growers, manufacturers	2
and honest importers all suffered. Sheep	2
decreased 8,927,547 head, as the Record	2
says, and it was through the acts of its	2
friends and perjured importers and bribed	2
customs officials. This pleases the Record.	2
It hates sheep and wool-growers so im-	2
placably that anything which injures them	2
is sure of its support. It likes to see alien	2
wool-growers profit at the expense of those	2
in the United States. It has such an ad-	2
mission for English free trade that it would	2
be pleased to see every American farmer	2
slaughter his flock, as it believes he would	2
then adopt the views and principles of the	2
Record.	2
But the Record has made one mistake.	2
Although the wool-growing industry has	2
been injured by the influence of such news-	2
papers as itself and those who look to them	2
for opinions, it is again on the road to	2
prosperity. Sheep worth three dollars per	2
head a year ago are worth six now in this	2
State, and the same may be said of the	2
flocks in all wool-growing States. Probably	2
this is what the Record is feeling bad over.	2
The prosperity of the wool-growers seems	2
to exasperate its editor in the highest degree.	2
It will soothe the Record any to remem-	2
ber this fact, we place it at its service: The	2
43,599,079 sheep now in the United States	2
produce as much wool as would 84,000,000	2
of the sheep of 1860, and it was the "cod-	2
dling" the Record is so furious against	2
which enabled American wool-growers to	2
develop the finest wool producing sheep in	2
the world.	2
The American Fat Stock Show will be	2
held at Chicago, November 12th to 21st in-	2
clusive. The Secretary is W. C. Carrard,	2
Springfield, Ill. This will answer the ques-	2
tions of our Walled Lake correspondent.	2

HOG CHOLERA.

A correspondent, who has recently started in the business of breeding hogs, inquires if there is such a thing as a hog cholera proof hog? He says he has seen such a breed of hogs advertised. We believe a certain breeder in Ohio did advertise cholera proof hogs, but an agricultural paper publishing such a self-evident fraud was no better than the man who claimed to own such hogs. There never was such a breed, nor can there ever be one. When the conditions are favorable for hogs to be attacked with cholera the question of breed will not count in the result. And when once a hog has the disease in a pronounced form, no matter what the breed may be, the result will be death to that particular hog. The remedies advertised are worthless in such cases.

Remedies for hog cholera must be in the line of prevention, not in attempting to cure the animal after it is attacked. Proper feeding is the best preventive yet discovered. In the corn belt, where hog cholera is most frequently met with, it can nearly always be traced to heavy feeding of unripe corn. When once started, however, it is contagious, and will attack any hogs coming in contact with those already diseased. We see a western man announces that feeding rations of burned oats is a remedy. If oats formed a part of the grain ration fed hogs in place of so much corn, there would be less cholera. Rations from slaughter houses and distilleries is said to be a fruitful cause of the disease.

If care is taken to give a variety of food, and less of it in a green state, and to keep a plentiful supply of charcoal and salt within reach of the hogs, with clean water to drink and a dry place to sleep, cholera would soon die out. In eating green food the digestive organs of the hog are affected in the same manner as those of a human being, and you can consider what a man would feel like after a diet of green apples and impure water for a week. Charcoal is a great absorbent, and absorbs the gases generated in the stomach from green food. Salt is also a corrector of disorders in the digestive organs. Those, with sensible feeding, are the best preventives of hog cholera.

THE HILLSIDE HERD OF SHORTHORNS.

The Hillside herd of Shorthorns, of which Mr. J. C. Sharp, of Jackson, is owner, now numbers over 90 head—more than Mr. Sharp has accommodations for wintering. This has led him to offer a selection from the herd at auction on Friday, October 25th. The selection will include representatives from the following families: Gaynor, Harriet, Victoria and Strawberry. The younger animals are mostly sired by the Renick Rose of Sharon bull Sharon Duke of Bath 4444, not only a fine animal individually, but in breeding, but a most excellent sire. His stock is very uniform from cows of all classes. Mr. Sharp started his herd with purchases from W. E. Boyden, W. A. McPherson, Thos. Birkett and the Michigan Agricultural College. The stock bulls used were bred by J. C. & George Hamilton, of Kentucky. The herd has been added to by the purchase of a female now and then, which suited the ideas of Mr. Sharp as to what a good Shorthorn should be. When an animal suited him he has been a liberal bidder at sales, and has got together an excellent list of his favorites. This is the first time he has offered any at public sale, and he does so under very liberal terms to purchasers. We hope he will have a good attendance of buyers, and they can be assured that they will be well cared for while at

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"The tables printed in *The Record* on Saturday last showing that in seven of the most populous and prosperous of the Middle and Western States the number of horses, cattle and hogs had steadily increased from 1870 to 1887, whilst the number of sheep had been reduced more than one-third, were in themselves a conclusive argument. They show that the extraordinary high tariffs on wool since 1867 have failed of their expected effect in inducing farmers in those States to raise sheep. The farmers are going out of the business as fast as they can. It doesn't pay. * * *

"Even the inducement of cheap lands, protective bounties, and the comparative advantage of wool freights in cost of transportation, have failed to so stimulate the wool industry as to prevent its decline in the country at large. After a quarter of a century of codding, the sheep industry stands almost precisely where it did in 1860. We then had about three-quarters of a sheep for each person in the country—31,183,744 persons and 24,471,275 sheep. In 1889 we have 60,000,000 people and 43,599,079 sheep. In the last five years the whole number of sheep in the country, according to the table furnished by the Agricultural Department, has fallen off 8,927,547. This decline has occurred in the face of 49 per cent. protection against foreign competi-

tion."

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The statement that the industry stands to-day almost precisely where it did in 1860 is very misleading when left to stand alone. From 1861 to 1885 millions of sheep perished in the "late unpleasantness," precipitated by those who thought cotton superior to wool. The sheep-baiters lost. Then the competition of the Australian locks began to be felt, and for three or four years wool-growing went backward. The tariff of 1867 started it up again, and it progressed rapidly till the financial troubles beginning with 1870, and culminating in 1873, gave it and all other domestic industries a staggering blow. By 1876, however, wool-growing was again in a prosperous condition, and continued to increase in a most gratifying manner. By 1883 there were over 50,000,000 of sheep in the United States, and every one of them was producing over double the number of pounds of wool per head which they did in 1860. Then the mawwamps, the impracticable theorists of the country, aided by the sheep-baiters, demanded a reduction of the tariff on wool. The tariff of 1867 was changed, and in its place a miserable patchwork of inconsistent provisions adopted, which opened wide the door to dishonest importers. For four years the most unblushing frauds were perpetrated at the expense of the wool-grower. Wool was brought in as carpet wool and used in the manufacture of clothing; so-called worsted goods were imported at a low duty rate because they were not "manufactures of wool;" wool tops were imported as "waste," and yarns for the manufacture of cloth as "wasteds." Wool-growers, manufacturers and honest importers all suffered. Sheep decreased 8,927,547 head, as the Record says, and it was through the acts of its friends and perjured importers and bribed customs officials. This pleases the Record. It hates sheep and wool-growers so implacably that anything which injures them is sure of its support. It likes to see alien wool-growers profit at the expense of those in the United States. It has such an admission for English free trade that it would be pleased to see every American farmer slaughter his flock, as it believes he would then adopt the views and principles of the Record.

PRINCIPLES OF THE PATRONS OF INDUSTRY.

CONVY, Oct. 8th, 1899.

DEAR SIR,—Noting the inquiry of James Edgar, Jr., in regard to the Patrons of Industry, and your willingness to publish a statement of the objects and workings of the order if any P. of I. thought it worth while to send in such statement, I will endeavor to do so as briefly as possible.

1st. The avowed object of the order is to secure the rights and interests of agriculturists and laborers, and is non-partisan and non-sectarian.

2nd. It is stated in the preamble that all parties interested in commerce, manufactures, and other enterprises of importance, are organized, and using their combined influence for the promotion of their own special interests, while farmers and employes, upon whose labors depend the prosperity of the nation, are almost entirely unorganized.

3rd. In order, therefore, to stand on an equal footing with other industrial enterprises the farmers and laborers must organize.

4th. It is the obvious need of combined effort that it has caused the tremendous growth of the order.

5th. All, therefore, that join the order must pledge themselves one to another to labor together for the promotion of the interests of farmers and employes, and the good of the nation of which we are a part.

6th. We believe the elevation of this class of people, intellectually and morally, as well as financially, demands their united efforts to this end. I believe the order is an advance movement that is soon to be heard throughout the length and breadth of this fair land. If it did originate in Michigan, the hum of the bug will be an unwelcome sound to the monopolists and originators of trusts everywhere, as well as to those who extort high prices. Though, let it be emphatically understood, that the contract store system is not to drive out other merchants, but for the purpose of letting farmers and laborers know that goods can be sold cheaper, and still leave a living profit for the merchant; that is, if one can live and prosper on ten per cent. after paying actual cost another, can he be willing to live on an equality with the laborer, as he (the laborer) might live if it were not for this continued disposition to keep him under. These are a part of the objects of the order.

7th. I will briefly state how the association is organized: By raising \$13, three of which is sent to the Supreme Secretary to pay for a charter, and being duly initiated we become an association. All those wishing to join afterwards can do so by paying one dollar for a gentleman and fifty cents for a lady, and being initiated, are entitled to all the privileges of the cheap store and benefits of the order in general, and may work together for the extinction of monopolies, trusts, combines, etc. Come one, come all to the rescue of the laborer.

Yours respectfully,
MRS. MERRY HALL.

GRAIN CROPS OF EUROPE.

A U. S. commercial agent in Germany, furnishes the State Department with some interesting information regarding the grain crops of this season, and the probable results the outcome will have upon values in the United States, as it is quite certain this country will have to be relied upon in a great measure to supply the deficiency.

The average wheat crop of Europe annually from 1881 to 1889 is put at 1,211,073, 192 bushels; in 1889 the crop amounted to 1,240,370,925 bushels. This year it is estimated to be about 15 per cent. less. The grain harvests of Austria-Hungary are said to be the worst of the last decade. The consequence is that Hungary has a deficit of about 13,000,000 hectoliters (34,000,000 bushels) in wheat, and Austria about 3,000,000 hectoliters, making a total of 43,000,000 bushels for the Austro-Hungarian Empire; 31,240,000 bushels of rye less, and 31,240,000 bushels of barley less, and 31,240,000 bushels less of oats than in 1888. Austria-Hungary is one of the countries to which those countries of Europe which do not produce grain enough for their own needs look for their supplies; but Austria-Hungary will have no wheat to export this year, or at the most very little, which may be made possible by an abundant potato crop, leading the people to use potatoes much in the place of bread. In rye and oats there will be no capacity to export.

In Prussia the harvest did not come up to original expectations. Rye turned out to be better than for several years past, but in wheat, barley and oats the yield was not up to that of the preceding year. Wheat gave 87 per cent. of an average harvest; rye, 87; barley, 85, and oats, 85. In Silesia more wheat was cultivated than before, but the yield was only 75 per cent. of an average harvest. Rye is officially put at 75 per cent. in the estimates, but that figure is thought to be too high. Silesia requires a great deal of rye, and will be compelled to import a considerable quantity. Barley did very poorly, and the product is much worse than that of the year before. For a fine yield of potatoes the prospects in Silesia are good. The Saxon wheat crop is estimated to be 50 per cent. of an average harvest, the rye crop 70 per cent. Barley and oats are reported to be satisfactory. Germany never produces grain enough for its own consumption, and has always to look abroad for a large supply

—to Austria-Hungary, Russia, Roumania, the United States and India. This year Austria-Hungary will not be able to supply her, and Russia and Roumania have experienced unfavorable harvests, the Russian wheat crop being about one-half as much as they harvested last year. Potatoes, fortunately, promise well, and when bread becomes dear poor people turn to them for their sustenance.

The Russian crops have been on the whole poor, and it is remarkable that those districts which showed the best results last year have harvested last year. Bessarabia has harvested but one-third of a crop this year, while last year the yield was 135 per cent. Likewise unfavorable are the reports from the Charkov, Poltava, Kursk and Kiev districts, which had good harvests last year. The quality of the grain, however, is fine. In northern districts the wheat crops have been better, but an average crop has not been reached in any one of them. The rye and barley crops were a little better than the wheat crops, but not much.

The wheat yield of the different countries in percentages, the average crop being taken as 100 per cent., shows the following comparison between this year and last:

Country	1898	1899
Austria	83	107
Hungary	72	110
Prussia	87	91
Saxony	80	85
Poland	106	87
Bavaria	83	102
Belgium	85	75
Sweden	80	85
Denmark	91	75
Spain	92	94
Italy	80	80
Switzerland	100	78
Russia	103	80
Roumania	102	78
Poland	105	85
Czechoslovakia	102	105
Central Russia	100	80
Moldavia	100	100
Wallachia	100	110
Egypt	100	110

The average in wheat for all Europe is 81 this year, compared to 93 in 1888 and 110.5 in 1887.

THE ROMEO FAIR.

The Romeo Fair, held on the 9th, 10th and 11th insts., was favored with fine weather and a good attendance, so that the Society is financially safe, having a balance of about \$100 in the treasury after the returns were filed. The horse department was well filled, and the interest seemed to center about that portion of the fair. The show of cattle was fair, but not as large as in some previous years, several of the best known breeders being conspicuous by their absence. Wm. Anderson, O. S. Bristol and Wm. Mahaffy showed Shorthorns; Frank Park and J. Beckman, Holsteins; Thos. Wychoff, Galloways, and Will Chapman, Alderneys and Jerseys. In sheep, J. C. Thompson and E. Randall represented Merinos; Frank Scott and Mrs. Newton had Shropshires, and O. S. Bristol, Will Chapman and Thos. Wychoff also had Longwools. In the swine department, Will Chapman brought out the Berkshire which was awarded the blue card at the Detroit Exposition; and C. E. Lockwood and C. Westbrok also showed Berks. S. Nye and John Hosner showed Poland-Chinas, and the latter had also some Chester Whites. The animals exhibited were fine specimens of the various breeds.

The Horticultural department was exceptionally good, and the entries numerous and of fine quality. The other departments of the fair were creditably filled. A large telegraph recently completed by Mr. Sineon Cole was one of the most attractive exhibits in the main hall.

Good Roads and Public Economy.

The experienced traveler who finds himself at the beginning of a newly named road will betake himself to the nearest house and learn how far the improvement extends; if for the distance of ten miles, he will then inquire by what circuit, not exceeding 10 miles in length, he can escape from the danger of the repairs. After a time nature mends the damage done by the process of reconstruction, and the journey may find one again a way tolerable, save where the hillsides are steep or the ground wet. In the winter season such roads, at least, in the countries where the soil is of a clayey nature, are practically impassable. A little knowledge as to the art of roadmaking, an expenditure of not more labor than is given to the annual repair of the roads, would in most cases have secured to the community about as good roads as they obtain by the construction of turnpikes. In other words, our system of ignorant mismanagement in the construction and maintenance of rural ways leads to a vast and purposeless expenditure. If we take the misapplied expenses of our country-ways, if we count at the same time the mere social disadvantages which they bring to the people, it is probable that the sum of the road-tax in this country is greater than that of our ordinary taxation. From some data which I have gathered in my personal experience with roads, I am inclined to think that even in New England the cost to the public arising from ineffective roads, as well as from the waste of money expended on them, amounts to not less than an average of ten dollars a year on each household. In this reckoning I have included the loss of time and of transporting power of vehicles, the wear and tear of wagons and carriages, and the beasts which draw them. It is probable that the expenditure in this direction is greater than that which is incurred for schools or any other single element of public interest. I am inclined,

indeed, to think that it comes near the sum of our State and Federal taxation together.

—Prof. N. S. Shaler, in October Scribner.

A QUERY?

CHANCEY, N. J., Oct. 1, 1899.

MR. EDITOR: Why not advocate all classes of wool to be admitted free of duty that are not indigenous to the United States and in fact all materials free that are not so?

Yours truly,
ANTI-DUTY ON RAW MATERIAL.

We find the above "query" in the *Wool Reporter* of October 10. If all wools "not indigenous to the United States" are admitted free, then none would be dutiable. There is not a single class of wool of any description "indigenous to the United States." "Anti-Duty" either thinks differently or he does not understand the meaning of the word indigenous. It means "native to a country; originally produced or born in a place or region; opposed to exotic." Spain and the British Islands, with some help from Germany and France, furnished the foundation for the flocks which "Anti-Duty" appears to believe are "indigenous to the United States." And, by the way, what class of wools does he wish to come in free? and which does he think should pay duty? Our opinion is that "Anti-Duty" should first read up the history of wool-growing in the United States, learn the classes of wool produced, the capabilities of the country for wool-production, and then perhaps he can make suggestions of some value. We think "Anti-Duty" would come in free under the classification he suggests.

DOMESTIC WOOLS.

The report by the Associated Press of the visit to Lowell, Mass., of the South American delegates, contained the following:

The Middlesex woolen mills, the oldest in Lowell, afforded the delegates a chance to see in operation machines that turn out cloths, said to be equal to any made.

"What wool do you use most?" was asked of one of the officials of the mills.

"We consume 3,000,000 pounds annually," was the reply, "and out of that we use 2,000,000 pounds of American wool and 1,000,000 pounds of foreign wool, chiefly Australian wool."

"Which section produces the best American wools?" asked American Delegate Flint.

"Ohio's product first, Michigan's next," was the response.

The agent for the Middlesex woolen mills in this State is Mr. C. W. Jones, of Richmond, Kalamazoo Co., and he has purchased wool for them for over 20 years. During a visit to Mr. Jones' home in February last, he showed us a number of samples of the goods produced at the Middlesex Mills, in which, by the way, Ben Butler is a large stockholder. Those samples comprised light and heavy weight goods, such as Middlesex blue suitings of different weights, and overcoatings, such as beavers and chinchillas. They were all made of pure wool, and the quality and finish were as fine as the best imported goods. Mr. Jones purchases a large amount of wool annually for these mills, and is one of the very best judges of the staple in the State.

Stock Notes.

MR. L. DUNHAM, of Concord, Jackson Co., seems to be having a boom in Shropshires. One day last week he shipped sheep to parties at Farmer City, Ill., Jones, Mich., and Osego, Somerset and Angola, Ind.

A. A. Wood, of Saline, has this season shipped to Texas about 1,400 Merino hogs, selected from flocks in various sections of the State. Although Texas and the Southwest have taken over 3,000 Michigan rams this season. This shows conclusively how flock owners regard the future prospects of wool-growing.

MR. ADAM DIEHL, the veteran sheep breeder, has determined to close out his flock of Merinos at auction, on Wednesday, November 6th. At the same time he will sell his entire lot of pure bred Essex hogs, and some other farm stock. He has divided his farm, and therefore is compelled to reduce stock. Mr. Diehl has a fine flock of Merinos—well bred and heavy shearers. It is a good opportunity for any one who wants to start a flock to secure a foundation. Sheep are cheaper now than they are likely to be in the next five years. Mr. Diehl's advertisement will be found in another column.

OUR readers should not forget the combination sale to be held on the fair grounds at Jona on Thursday next, October 24th, when a number of Holstein-Friesian cattle, Merino sheep and Poland-China hogs are to be offered. The parties furnishing the stock are A. W. Bissell and C. F. Gillman, both old breeders. The hogs number over 100 head of all ages, and all registered stock. Of Holstein-Friesians 12 head will be offered, of different ages, all owned by C. F. Gillman, the foundation stock coming from the well known herd of M. L. Sweet, of Grand Rapids. The flock of sheep to be offered was started in 1893, and are recorded in the American Sheep Register, except one ewe recorded in the Michigan Register. Proper transfers will be made out to all purchasers. The terms of sale are very reasonable. Col. J. A. Mann will do the selling.

THE total value of broadstuffs exported from the United States from Jan. 1 to Sept. 30, 1899, was \$20,274,313, against \$38,361,293 for the corresponding nine months last year.

THE ANTI-TRUST LAW.

Act No. 325, Public Acts of 1889.

An act declaring certain contracts, agreements, understandings and combinations in law, and to provide punishment for those who shall enter into the same or do any act in performance thereof.

SECTION 1.—The people of the State of Michigan enact, That all contracts, agreements, understandings and combinations made, entered into, or knowingly assented to, by and between any parties capable of making a contract or agreement which would be valid at law or in equity, the purpose or object or intent of which shall be to limit, control, or in any manner to restrict or regulate the amount of production or the quantity of any article or commodity to be raised or produced by mining, manufacture, agriculture or any other branch of business or labor, or to enhance, control or regulate the market price thereof, or in any manner to prevent or restrict free competition in the production or sale of any such article or commodity, shall be utterly illegal and void, and every such contract, agreement, understanding and combination shall constitute a criminal conspiracy. And every person who, for himself personally, or as a member or in the name of a partnership, or as a member, agent, or officer of a corporation, or of any association for business purposes of any kind, who shall enter into or knowingly consent to any such void and illegal contract, agreement, understanding or combination, shall be deemed a party to such conspiracy. And any person who, in violation thereof, be punished by fine of not less than fifty dollars, nor more than three hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the court. And the prosecution for offenses under this section may be instituted and the trial had in any county where any of the conspirators become parties to such conspiracy, or in which any one of the conspirators shall reside: Provided, however, that this section shall in no manner invalidate or affect contracts for what is known and recognized at common law and in equity as contracts for the "good will of a trade or business;" but all such contracts shall be left to stand upon the same terms and within the same limitations recognized at common law and in equity.

SEC. 2.—Every contract, agreement, understanding, and combination declared void and illegal by the first section of this act shall be equally void and illegal within this State, whether made and entered into within or without this State.

SEC. 3.—The carrying into effect, in whole or in part, of any such illegal contract, agreement, understanding or combination, as mentioned in the first section of this act and every act which shall be done for that purpose by any of the parties or through their agency or the agency of any one of them, shall constitute a misdemeanor, and on conviction the offenders shall be punished by imprisonment in the State prison not more than one year, or in the county jail not more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 4.—Any corporation now or hereafter organized under the laws of this State, which shall enter into any contract, agreement, understanding or combination declared illegal and criminal by the first section of this act, or shall do any act towards or for the purpose of carrying the same into effect in whole or in part, and who shall not within thirty days from the time when this act shall take effect, withdraw its assent thereto and repudiate the same and file in the office of the Secretary of State such refusal and repudiation under its corporate seal, shall forfeit its charter and all its rights and franchises thereunder.

SEC. 5

Horticultural.

Winter Storage of Vegetables and Apples in Pits.

Dead-against filling the cellar under the dwelling with vegetables and fruits, that's what I am. And it is much better for the health and comfort of the family in many other cases I know of, if *patio families* were as shy of the practice as I am. The conditions of the average cellar are far from favorable to the best keeping of these perishable things, and how often have I seen people carry out bushels of half-decayed apples, shriveled beets and carrots, and rotten onions and potatoes, but not until after the odors had tainted butter and milk, and otherwise annoyed the people for weeks or months.

Why should we thus keep in the house a larger quantity of these things than required for immediate use, when the old-fashioned pit-storage is so effective and satisfactory? Tender and juicy are the apples, and plump and fresh the potatoes and roots dug out from the "holes" during winter, and in early spring, and altogether different from the wilted stuff usually coming from the house cellar.

"Putting in a perfectly safe and easy thing if we make proper provision for ventilation and sufficient protection against freezing, although apples and roots will usually come out all right even after being touched by frost, provided they are allowed to thaw gradually before taken out. I have frequently used the old-fashioned way with very good success. An excavation is dug in a well drained piece of ground eight to twelve inches deep, four feet wide and as long as required. The vegetables or apples are put in, and formed in a conical heap, then covered with nearly a foot of straw, laid smoothly up and down, and with a foot or so of soil upon this. A wisp of straw should reach from the heap clear through the soil covering on top for ventilation. At the approach of cold weather the heap is thickly covered with a layer of straw."

The following is an improvement on this plan, and I like it still better. Instead of putting the soil directly upon the straw covering, I make shutters by nailing any sort of boards to cross pieces or cleats four to six inches wide, and standing at right angles against the boards. The latter should be about six feet long, the width of shutter about four feet.

The vegetables are heaped up in a long pile wide at the bottom and coming to a point at the top. When covered with straw a foot deep, the shutters are placed against it in the manner shown, cleats down. The straw should project over the top edges of the shutters. Here we have a dead air space of several inches between the straw and the shutters. A layer of earth, thick enough to prevent all danger from freezing, is finally shoveled upon the boards, only the top between the shutters where the straw appears above the edges, being left uncovered for ventilation until the approach of very severe weather. Then the most of this should be covered also. Rain and snow water must be kept out by a piece of board laid lengthwise over the top.

When "out west" I have had excellent success with a root cellar. An excavation was dug out seven or eight feet deep, about as wide and twenty feet long, the top covered with stout poles or logs, and these with coarse prairie hay, corn stalks or any available litter. This was sodded over with long strips of tough sod, and soil enough shoveled upon it to make the whole covering two feet thick. Of course an opening was provided for, either in the center or in a corner, and the entrance effected by means of a ladder. A root cellar of the size named holds about 400 bushels of roots.—*Popular Gardening.*

Apple Mildew.

The apple twig is affected with the powdery mildew, a disease due to the attacks of a minute parasitic fungus. The Department of Agriculture, section of Vegetable Pathology, has given this subject special attention, this season, and as this disease appears to assume a rather serious aspect, especially for raisin growers, we make the following extract from Dr. Galloway's report to be issued: The experiments were made on large blocks of young apple trees in the nurseries of Franklin, Davis & Co. The fungus was confined almost wholly to the seedlings, and on some of them of sulphur of potassium (liver of sulphur), one-half ounce to the gallon of water, was first tried, but soon given up on account of various difficulties. The treatment with ammoniacal carbonate of copper solution was then decided upon. The liquid was put on with a Vermorel pump provided with a lance and eddy chamber nozzle, which answered the purpose admirably, the spray being just wide enough to cover the small trees without any waste whatever. The spray, moreover, was exceedingly fine, and as the lance attachment enabled the operator to hold the nozzle down among the leaves there was no inconvenience arising from the wind deflecting the spray and blowing it back on the man. The mixture was prepared by placing six ounces of carbonate of copper, which is a fine powder and readily handled by means of a small tin scoop, into an ordinary waterpail. A half-gallon of ammonia was slowly added, at the same time stirring with a wooden paddle. Two minutes stirring was sufficient to completely dissolve the copper, and the solution which is of a beautiful blue color, was then poured into a barrel containing 44 gallons of water, and mixed with the water by means of a long stick. A moment's stirring and the solution which was now of a light blue color, was ready for use. The cost of this mixture, and labor of applying it, was about two cents per 1,000 trees. The blocks were sprayed six times. As a result of this there was practically no mildew on any of the trees thus treated, in August, and even a lot of 60,000 trees which were purchased in Ohio and were very badly affected with mildew at the time of planting, are now doing fairly well, so that probably not more than three percent of their buds will be lost, at the same time the mildew is present and is doing considerable damage on many of the unsprayed trees in the nursery. Cherries, especially, are badly affected, as well as several varieties of plums. It might be well to add here that this fungus attacks the peach, plum, shadblow, hawthorne, and

several allied plants, but whether the spores from these plants have the power of infecting the apples, or vice versa, has not, so far as we know, been proved.

Something About Quince Culture.

The quince is not, as many suppose, a difficult fruit to raise, provided a few conditions are kept in mind and properly secured. To have fair, large fruit the trees must stand in good soil that will supply them with the needed moisture and plant-food. Some of the most productive trees I ever knew stood at the lower side of a hillside garden where the soil was annually deepened by the washing of the higher parts. The quince sends out feeding roots very near the surface, and if the soil be poor or shallow or excessively dry the trees must suffer far more than might other species of trees that root deeper. This surface rooting forbids deep cultivation near the trees. The most successful growers now depend largely upon heavy surfaces manuring every fall before the ground freezes, the manure to lie as a mat over the surface as far out as the roots extend. In the spring the manure is raked over and partially worked into the soil by shallow stirring, and the weeds are kept down through the summer by very shallow hoeing. The soil must be a very heavy loam for this work. Since cover the ground with a mulch of hay in summer, but if the trees were set on suitable land this will not be necessary; it may even do harm by encouraging root growth too near the surface. Heavy manuring should cause a vigorous annual growth of wood which should be judiciously cut back to secure a well shaped tree with strong branches able to support their weight of fruit without breaking or bending too much. A long, slender limb with the fruit mostly at the outer end is to be guarded against as well as other fruit trees. Thin out some of the fine growth in the middle of the tree to give sufficient sunlight and air, but do not let the limbs spread out too much. Aim for a few large, smooth, plump quinces rather than many small ones, whether for home use or for sale. Quinces have been selling at low prices of late, not so much because of their abundance as because of their small and unattractive appearance. Poor fruit has too much waste, besides being tough and hard compared to that which is well grown.

The apple-tree borer, or one identical with it except in size, must be guarded against with diligence. They are easily found by noting the chips thrown out from their holes in the stem near the surface of the ground. If observed at first when the larva begins its work, it can easily be removed with the point of a pocket-knife without injury to the tree, and if none are left to mature there will be few eggs laid. It is best to prune that one can readily get at the trunk of the trees to clear out the borer. If the bushes are allowed to throw up suckers when young, and these are left to grow, there may be abundant hiding-places for the borer that cannot be reached. One stem is better than more, and it should be trimmed up enough to permit capturing the borer.

Perhaps the greatest obstacle to quince culture at the present time is the fungus which shows itself in warts upon the twigs or fruit stems. If a reddish orange-colored excrecence is discovered on any part of the tree, cut it off at once, being careful not to scatter the dust or spores over the leaves or near the tree, but to destroy by burning. Cut off all warts or diseased twigs and burn them as fast as they are found. It is the first few that appear and are neglected which cause serious loss later on. This fungus is one of the easiest preserving or canning fruits grown, and no farmer with suitable soil and climate should fail to secure, at least, enough for home use. There are differences in varieties, but far more in methods of culture.—*N. E. Farmer.*

Some European Vegetables.

At the recent exhibition of fruits and vegetables in Paris, doubtless many Americans were astonished not only at the great variety shown, but at the many novelties or forms unfamiliar to the American cuisine. We have before already in these columns to the fact that our people generally should be better acquainted with the different kinds of plants for foods that are used in France. The artichoke (not the tuber bearing the same name) is palatable and good when served with the proper "dressing." The cantaloupe, as found in the Paris market, is such a vast improvement over the average cantaloupe sold in the leading cities of the United States, that one cannot help wishing it was universally grown by our market gardeners. The "average" cantaloupe we are particular to state, for there is nothing on earth so delicious as the green fleshed cantaloupe which one may obtain by paying the price for it in all fruit centers in the United States. The deep orange-fleshed French melon is very delicious, however, whether grown in the hot-bed or in the open ground, and we are familiar with both. In one exhibit were two or three varieties of this fruit imported from the United States, and among them the "average," semi-smooth skinned, faintly-ribbed form noted above, which comes to New York from "Jersey" by the million, dear, many times, at \$3 the barrel. In water melons the exhibits and the fruit were marked, nevertheless there were many varieties marked "new," though their native names were meaningless to one not acquainted with the lingo. From melons to radishes is a jump. The radish par excellence for the Parisian table is the delicate little radish making about half a pint, and such varieties in many shapes, and in color white, pink, red, violet, purple and black preponderated. There were monster black fellows, too, a foot long and three inches thick, and all the shapes and sizes between, some of them looking more like brown turnips than what they were labeled to be.

In squashes there seems to be a bewildering variety, from the yellowish-white summer squash, resembling an overgrown cucumber, through a long category to the Turke's turban or a similar form, and the mammoth form, as big as the head of a flour barrel. Even a variety labeled "from Ohio" was observed. And what a gastronomic dream is a dish of vegetable marrow as prepared by a skilled French chef and served as the vegetable course at a dejeuner! And as a further reflection, how the French are to be pitied that they know nothing of the fabrication of New England pumpkin pie! We looked in vain for an American cucum-

ber, all seeds and indigestion. But the cucumber was present in endless shapes and standing, the most striking exhibit resembling a lot of squirming blackish-green eels, twisted and knotted together most repulsively, only they didn't squirm. To judge from actual table experience, however, the American cucumber, seeds, indigestion and all, is far ahead of its foreign congener of any variety.

En passant, there was a single Russian variety which somewhat resembled the form most common in America, though shorter or thicker. There were many kinds of tomatoes, some from American seed, the most striking being a dwarf variety, with fruit resembling cherry peppers, and not a whit larger. The French grow their tomatoes, sensibly tied to stakes, and in the present exhibit were noticed a number of surprisingly prolific vines. One plant supported twenty-seven good-sized tomatoes, and plants of the smaller varieties double that number.

The carrots were out in force. There were white, yellow and orange carrots, long, spike-shaped carrots and carrots only two or three inches in length, plump, smooth and inviting; carrots resembling the slender tapered radish, and not much thicker. The most interesting exhibit was that of the potatoes, which was very full and complete. One never sees a big, meaty potato on a French table. They may be cut into marbles (*potatoes noisettes*), or they may be served whole, as *potatoes natouilles*, but in any event it is always something small and dainty. Hence, small potatoes are more popular than in our own country, and in the present exhibit there were many polite varieties. The daintiest was named *de Suede*, a white variety, deeply indented, and in shape and size most readily comparable to a man's finger. They were tied in little bunches of a dozen, with green and yellow ribbons, and looked very odd. Another quite unfamiliar variety called *Negresse*, was a dark bluish purple, the flesh being only a tint or so lighter, the juice making a stain on white paper like purple ink. Villotte blanche and villotte franche were two other very small, slender varieties, which were wholly new. *Pomme d'herbe* was a small red variety, similar in shape. There were many others, but their names were not taken.

Among the absolute novelties was a plate of potatoes, each about two inches in diameter, resembling more than anything else so many balls of brownish clay, sun dried and cracked on the surface in every direction. A similar rough-coated, rusty variety was named *Village Blacksmith* and labeled as new. *Crepandine* was about the same size, very rough brownish, molded with pink, and lined a network of whitish. *Pomme white* and *Early Don* were also small, purple and white varieties of English origin. Among the respectable medium-sized potatoes were many with such familiar names as *Peerless*, *Rose*, *Barbanc*, *Adirondack*, etc., while others undoubtedly came from long over the channel. The best-looking potatoes as to size, shape and color were the *Pride of Ontario*, *Ruby*, *Rosette*, *Trophy*, *Peach* and some of the American varieties named above. *Giant of America* was the largest variety shown, and Americans was, with one exception the blackest shown, being a dark purplish potato of medium size. The *Parisian* is a new kidney-shaped variety, very smooth and white, with quite solid flesh, and *Bleau sparte* rosen, a large, round, mottled pink and white variety, was interesting as being an unfamiliar kind. On the whole, American potatoes will hold their own with the English and French of those from other countries. And why should we ever grow small potatoes when there is a market for all that can be grown of larger size.

In egg plants there were half a score or more of varieties, white, light and dark purple or almost black, round, oval, long and slender, or cucumber shaped and very prolific. Among the onions a pear-shaped variety, marked as new, was different from anything we had ever seen. In turnips, cabbages and cauliflower there was the same magnificent display of varieties.

Shippers Asked to Define Their Shipments.

The gathering of statistics of horticultural products always has been and still remains a very difficult, laborious task. In the matter of statistics, shippers are more or less to blame for their unreliable character, particularly regarding railroad shipments. At present, the matter of dried grapes and dried raisins shipped in sacks is attracting considerable attention, and the *California Fruit Grower* is using every endeavor to keep these shipments separate, if possible, so as to be able to publish a reliable, weekly statement, and at the close of the season, to give reliable figures representing the total shipments of dried grapes and raisins. At present, large quantities of wine grapes are being dried in the various raisin districts, and are being shipped from the same points by the same parties that are handling and shipping dried raisin grapes in sacks. Very many shippers are careless in wording their shipping orders, and in place of specifying the contents, put down "dried grapes in sacks," when they should properly have been classified as dried raisins in sacks, and vice versa. Growers and shippers should be interested in securing accurate returns from the various portions of the State, so that they may be placed in possession of information conveying the exact quantities of the various products shipped out of the State, and by using a little care can render valuable assistance in this matter by properly classifying and describing the contents of the packages in their shipping orders. By so doing they will place the station agent in a position to correctly bill their shipments, a duplicate of which is sent to the General Freight Auditor for classification. With very many of our products, particularly dried fruits, it makes but little difference at the present time whether the contents are properly specified or not, so far as the shipper is concerned, except as a matter of reference and statistics, for the freight on dried fruit of all kinds, including raisins, is \$1.40 per hundred pounds, and the shipper has no particular occasion to describe the contents of packages; but, this year of all others, growers and shippers should try and accurately specify the contents of packages shipped by rail for the purpose of making as good and correct a return to the Census Marshal of the products of our State as it is possible to do. Statistics, if correct, are valuable; if incor-

rect, are not only worthless, but troublesome and misleading. Shippers will confer a favor upon a very large class of the community, if they will use more care, and specify the contents of their packages in the future. The railway management has issued instructions to their agents at the various shipping points to secure, if possible, the correct billings of all shipments, and our large packers and shippers should take it upon themselves to render such assistance as is within their means, by correctly specifying and billing all shipments.

Horticultural Items.

The committee appointed by the American Florists' Association at Buffalo to consider the selection of a national flower failed to recommend any of the numerous candidates for the honor.

The Long Island cauliflower crop has almost entirely failed through rotting, for which the heavy rains are held accountable. A man who had two thousand head did not secure a single barrel of marketable heads.

The Yellow Transparent, one of the Russian fruits brought to this country, is such a beautiful fruit that it commands a high price in Eastern markets. It is an early apple, and will bring \$1 per half-bushel crate in the Boston market.

Mr. S. WARDEN, of Oswego County, N. Y., the originator of the Warden grape, has a new pear, a seedling of the Seckel, which he names *Jordan's Seckel* and which has now fruited four years. So far as his judgment may be formed from the fruit as known, it promises to become a valuable market variety.

The South Haven *Messenger* says: "It has been estimated by one of our townsmen pretty well qualified to know, that fifty thousand baskets of fruit were spoiled or badly injured by the frost of the 5th inst. It is well it was not the loss of two or three individuals, though it was of two of three townships."

If it were possible to ascertain the area planted to fruit trees of little or no value, in this country, the sum total would be astonishing. The advice to plant only really good varieties has been repeated again and again. Year after year the varieties which are not known in market and hence are not profitable to grow, are perpetuated.

CALIFORNIA is not satisfied with competing with Spain in the matter of raising, trying her legs with *avocado*, looking for a new variety over the orange product, but now she wants to take a whiff with "Old Virginia" in the growing of peanuts. There are one thousand acres devoted to the National nut in Southern California, and the crop is good this year.

SPEAKING of the risk attending the purchase of raisins laid at \$1,000 per acre, expecting the investment to be profitable through the production of raisins, the *California Fruit Grower* says: "The growing of fruit, shipping of fruit, making raisins, wine, etc., is just much of a lottery—one season you win, the next season you lose; but, taking the State as a whole, good profits are made and very many people secure a handsome living from the various fruit and vine industries."

In planting lima beans, says *Popular Gardening*, the liberal use of seed is one of the safe-guards of success, and it is usually much cheaper to gather selected seed from your own vines than to buy. *Dr. Henderson's* bush lima, the same authority says if it were necessary to choose between the old running variety and this, the former would be chosen as preferable. But the bush lima is several days earlier than the earliest of the limas. It blooms freely and sets well, though smaller in pod and bean and more tender than the vine.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Horticultural Times* says: "The best way to catch cabbage larvae is to put a handful of common salt (about four ounces) to two gallons of water, and syringe the infested plants with the solution. It is well not to use any more salt than that advised. This solution is more destructive than either soap or lime, and from experience I find it is the cleanest. Some recommend to pick the grub out, but this is not at all a nice operation. Salt is cheap and so are syringes, therefore, there can be no reasonable excuse for permitting caterpillars from eating cabbages."

THE cauliflower is one of the most delicate of the cabbage family. It thrives best in the moist air of the seashore, and suffers quickly from drought in dry seasons. It requires also generous feeding. It is probably for these reasons, as well as from the fact that sea kelp is an excellent manure for all the cabbage family, that the farmers of Suffolk County on Long Island have been very successful with this vegetable, producing some \$200,000 worth yearly. They are sent to New York, Boston and various other New England cities for a market, and very many are used for pickling, for which they are highly esteemed.

Apianian.

The Bee-Year.

In a practical, profitably conducted apian, the bee-year begins in September or October. Spring is the usual starting point in all agricultural operations, but they are, or ought to be, planned in advance. With bees we must do more than plan. Bees must be strong when they begin the winter inactivity. The larger the colony, the longer will brood-rearing continue in the old year, and the sooner will it begin in the new, and the more bees we have in the fall the more will we have in the spring. There is usually a large number of deaths in a bee-family during the year.

The average life of a bee in the working season is four or five weeks. The bees hatched in August and early part of September work in the fields and begin the winter, but do not live till spring. If brood rearing should cease in September or October, there would be few if any bees remaining in the spring. The bees will continue reproduction up to the edge even into winter, but after the natural crop of honey is exhausted, the queen begins at once to restrict her laying. This is bee rule and policy always. If the flow of honey stops in midsummer, the queen or her counselors stop the product of eggs. Bees are wise. They will not bring in the world dependents when there is no prospect of food for them.

Therefore, as the queen stops laying in the fall after the honey flow leaves, or at least greatly restricts the deposit of eggs, it is to the advantage of the beekeeper to supplement the natural flow by that of an artificial

one. The colony must be fed to keep the queen at her work. The less a beekeeper has to do with sugar-syrup, the better, perhaps, will be his reputation in the honey market, but it is true nevertheless, that syrup made of granulated sugar makes a good bee-food for winter as honey, and better than some honey.

The object in feeding is to fill the hive full of young bees, for those will outlive the winter and begin spring work. Honey or sugar syrup should be given warm every day after the flow of honey in the fields stops. If a colony has a queen that is not doing her duty, displace her at once. Slow queens stand in the way of progress and money.

As soon as the season is over, every colony should be examined. It will be found that some prolific queens have crowded the brood-chamber to the exclusion of honey. The bees were obliged to deposit honey in the second story—there was no room for it below. Thus the colony is left without any support for the winter. Some frames of brood must be exchanged for frames of honey taken from other hives. A colony in this condition needs no artificial stimulus. The mere giving of frames of honey will drive the bees wild with enthusiasm, and the queen drops an egg in every unoccupied cell.—*G. A. Stockwell, in the Massachusetts Ploverman.*

The Bees and the Law.

The supreme court of the State of New York has decided that it is a trespass for honey bees to feed in flowers growing upon land not belonging to the owner of the bees. The ruling is just, but the fun will begin when the owner of the land tries to avail himself of this law and to find out just whose bees are standing on their heads in flowers or prating the honey from his own bees in his own back yard. There are difficulties in the way of his getting his wife to stitch his initials in the wings of all bees from his own apiary, as she would mark the corners of his handkerchief or the northern corners of his stockings. Nor would it be a pleasant job to use a rubber stamp and mark each one of his honey making insects. The latter would object to this—pointedly. Cattle may be branded, and sad-eyed sheep can be fenced with a brush and paint, but the bee is not formed by nature to wear the monogram of its owner. Neither has nature fitted the bee with a safe handle whereby it could be held while undergoing the process of marking. The most amiable by would decline holding a bee for such or any other purpose, at least would refuse to hold more than one. Even to catch and insert a healthy bee in a device made for the holding process would entail unpleasant results to the catcher. The trespassing of honey bees in New York State will go on in spite of the supreme court, and the busy and buzzing trespassers will go untrampled.—*Pittsburg Bulletin.*

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P. B. BROMFIELD, Mgr.

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Subscribers wishing the address of the FARMER changed must give us the name of the Postoffice to which the paper is now being sent, as well as the one they wish to have sent to.

In writing for a change of address all that is necessary to say is: Change the address on MICHIGAN FARMER from Postoffice to Postoffice. Sign your name in full.

DETROIT, SATURDAY, OCT. 19, 1889.

This Paper is Entered at the Detroit Post-Office as second class matter.

STOCK SALES IN MICHIGAN.

The following dates are claimed by Michigan breeders for sales of stock:

OCT. 10—Coe Bros., Kalamazoo, Hereford cattle, Percheron horses and Poland-China swine.

OCT. 12—W. C. Wilson, Shortbourns, A. Mann, auctioneer.

OCT. 14—A. Mann, auctioneer.

OCT. 16—Adam Diehl, Milford, registered Merino sheep and thoroughbred Essex swine. C. M. Thornton, auctioneer.

OCT. 18—John C. Sharr, Jackson, Shortbourn cattle.

WHEAT.

The receipts of wheat in this market the past week amounted to 303,613 bu., against 238,319 bu. the previous week, and 252,377 bu. for corresponding week in 1888.

Shipments for the week were 111,560 bu., against 185,811 bu. the previous week, and 168,084 bu. the corresponding week last year.

The stocks of wheat now held in this market are 383,999 bu., against 219,597 bu. last week, and 1,302,944 bu. at the corresponding date in 1888.

The visible supply of this grain on Oct. 19 was 19,838,919 bu., against 18,849,819 bu. the previous week, and 32,860,301 bu. for the corresponding week in 1888.

This shows an increase above the amount reported the previous week of 951,106 bushels. As compared with a year ago the visible supply shows a decrease of 12,421,389 bu.

The week closes with values lower than a week ago, both on spot and futures. A. V. Lyons were generally unfavorable to sellers.

Cables reported quiet markets in Liverpool and London. Chicago, New York and St. Louis were all lower, although the decline was light.

While every one appears to be waiting for a good purchase at present values, there are no buyers, nor, apparently, any speculative feeling in the trade.

Sales from day to day are very light for the season. Stocks are light and receipts appear to be absorbed very readily.

This is the condition of other markets as well as our own. All of which goes to show that if a boom is once started in wheat there will be everything to help it. Markets abroad are stronger than on this side of the Atlantic.

There is very little disposition among sellers to push sales, however, most of them regarding a change in the market as probable.

The following table exhibits the daily closing prices of spot wheat in this market from October 1st to October 18th inclusive:

No.	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
Oct. 1	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
3	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
4	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
5	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
6	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
7	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
8	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
9	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
10	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
11	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
12	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
13	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
14	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
15	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
16	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
17	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
18	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2

Sales of No. 3 white were made at 74 1/2 cts. per bu., and of No. 3 white at 64 cts.

The following is a record of the closing prices on the various deals in futures each day during the past week:

Saturday	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
Monday	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
Tuesday	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
Wednesday	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
Thursday	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
Friday	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2

The following table shows the quantity of wheat "in sight" at the dates named, in the United States, Canada, and on passage to Great Britain and the Continent of Europe:

Visible supply	17,833,333
On passage for United Kingdom	12,446,000
On passage for Continent of Europe	2,444,000

Total bushels Sept. 30, 1889..... 32,717,333

Total previous week..... 33,104,072

Total two weeks ago..... 32,717,333

Total Sept. 29, 1889..... 34,941,000

Wheat is in bad shape to go into winter quarters except on fallows where it was sown early. The drought has prevented late sowing from getting any growth. It is doubtful if rains would help it now. As the frosty nights would stop any growth of the plant.

Dry weather seems general in the winter wheat States, although Kansas and Missouri report light rains the past week.

don't care to buy much on the idea that it will. It is too risky.

The estimated receipts of foreign and home-grown wheat in the English markets for the week ending October 5 were 237,760 bu. less than the estimated consumption; and for the eight weeks ending Sept. 21 the receipts are estimated to have been 3,682,840 bu. more than the consumption.

The receipts show an increase for these eight weeks of 6,183,633 bu. as compared with the corresponding eight weeks in 1888.

Shipments of wheat from India for the week ending Oct. 5, 1889, as per special cable to the New York Produce Exchange, aggregated 380,000 bu., of which 300,000 bu. were for the United Kingdom and 180,000 bu. for the Continent.

The shipments for the previous week, as cabled, amounted to 80,000 bu., of which 80,000 went to the United Kingdom, and none to the Continent.

The shipments from that country from April 1, the beginning of the crop year, to Oct. 5, aggregated 13,780,000 bu., of which 9,500,000 bu. went to the United Kingdom, and 4,280,000 bu. to the Continent.

For the corresponding period in 1888 the shipments were 23,180,000 bu. The wheat on passage from India Sept. 24 was estimated at 2,340,000 bu. One year ago the quantity was 3,550,000 bu.

The Liverpool market on Friday was quiet, with light demand. Quotations for American wheat were as follows: No. 2 winter, 6s. 10d. @ 6s. 11d. per cwt.; No. 2 spring, 7s. 1d. @ 7s. 2d.; California No. 1, 7s. 5d. @ 7s. 5 1/2d.

CORN AND OATS.

CORN.

The receipts of corn in this market the past week were 2,831 bu. against 7,543 bu. the previous week, and 9,975 bu. for the corresponding week in 1888.

Shipments for the week were 1,552 bu., against 1,901 bu. the previous week, and 2,491 bu. for the corresponding week in 1888.

The visible supply of corn in this market on Oct. 24th amounted to 12,456,609 bu., against 11,511,974 bu. the previous week, and 10,481,176 bu. at the same date in 1888.

The visible supply shows an increase during the week indicated of 944,635 bu. The stocks now held in this city amount to 4,743 bu., against 9,396 bu. last week, and 75,493 bu. at the corresponding date in 1888.

Although there is very little activity in the market, prices have improved during the week, and No. 2 is now quoted at 34 cts. per bu., and No. 2 yellow at 36 cts. Stocks are reduced to a minimum, and receipts dropped off all together yesterday. In futures December was offered at 32 1/2 cts., with 33 1/2 cts. bid. Speculative dealing is very light, as the week is known to be full of corn, which any advance in prices would call out.

At Chicago the market yesterday declined 1/2 cts. per bu. with a bearish feeling among dealers. Spot No. 2 is quoted at 30 1/2 cts., and No. 2 yellow at 32 cts. Receipts dropped off all together yesterday. In futures December was offered at 32 1/2 cts., with 33 1/2 cts. bid. Speculative dealing is very light, as the week is known to be full of corn, which any advance in prices would call out.

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does not take place. Quotations in that market yesterday were reported as follows:

WESTERN STOCK.

Creamery, State, full, good..... 20 1/2

Creamery, State, full, fair..... 20 1/4

Creamery, State, full, poor..... 20 1/4

Creamery, State, full, extra..... 20 1/4

Creamery, State, full, extra..... 20 1/4

Creamery, State, full, extra..... 20 1/4

Creamery, State, full, extra..... 20 1/4

Creamery, State, full, extra..... 20 1/4

Creamery, State, full, extra..... 20 1/4

Creamery, State, full, extra..... 20 1/4

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Creamery, State, full, extra..... 20 1/4

Creamery, State, full, extra..... 20 1/4

Creamery, State, full, extra..... 20 1/4

standard and 230 tourist cars, and pays a quarterly dividend of \$2 per share from the net earnings.

Foreign.

Italy orders forty million smokeless cartridges.

The King of Portugal is reported on his death bed.

Stevens, the man who was sent to Africa by the New York World to find Stanley, the explorer, has arrived at Zanzibar without finding any trace of the party he was searching for.

An explosion occurred in the Bentley colliery, in Staffordshire, England, on the 16th, which killed 60 miners. The bodies of those taken out were so frightfully burned that identification was not possible.

In Germany the government has a method of its own of dealing with strikers. The strike of dock laborers at Posen was ended by the authorities, who sent so many loads of food and clothing to the strikers, that they refused to work but their places filled by soldiers who were detailed for the purpose. Neither the strikers, nor the soldiers take kindly to the situation.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

FOR SALE!

Berks, Victoria, Poland-China Swine and Atwood Merinos.

We have for sale 45 ewes, of the choicest breeding, six weeks to one and a half years old; twenty standard Merinos. Will sell reasonable or exchange for other stock. Cannot give them proper care. A yearling Durham bull from Kentucky sire and registered dam. Large size and not over 18 months. Will sell for \$80. Now is the time to get a bargain for cash or barterable paper.

DANIELS & SMITH,
ELVA, MICH.

Kersley Herd of Poland-Chinas

of both sexes, not akin.

The dams are from S. E. Shellenbarger & Co., Ohio; J. W. Williams, Indiana; Brink Bros., Ohio; and Levi Arnold, Mich. Sires: Genesee No. 1489, Silver King 1921, and King's Measure 1787; Ohio Record; and from S. E. Shellenbarger & Co., a nice lot of pigs. Prices reasonable. Address

C. H. ROCKWOOD,
FLINT, GENESSEE CO., MICH.

PIGS FOR SALE

of both sexes, not akin.

The dams are from S. E. Shellenbarger & Co., Ohio; J. W. Williams, Indiana; Brink Bros., Ohio; and Levi Arnold, Mich. Sires: Genesee No. 1489, Silver King 1921, and King's Measure 1787; Ohio Record; and from S. E. Shellenbarger & Co., a nice lot of pigs. Prices reasonable. Address

C. H. ROCKWOOD,
FLINT, GENESSEE CO., MICH.

REGISTERED

MERINO SHEEP

AND THOROUGHBRED

ESSEX SWINE!

Public Sale!

My farm having been divided, I have determined to offer at public sale, on my farm, near Milford, Oakland Co., on

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 6th.

At 1 o'clock, P. M., sharp, my flock of Merino sheep, consisting of breeding ewes and 12 rams. These sheep are all recorded in the Vermont Merino Sheep Breeders' Association. Also 18 head of thoroughbred Essex pigs, seven months old, hogs and sows, and five sows with pigs by their side. A number of high grade cattle and farm horses. Conveyances will be at Milford on day of sale to meet parties from abroad and bring them to the farm, and take them back when they please. If parties wish to come sooner, teams will meet them at Milford if they will notify me in advance. TERMS: One year's time on Good Approved Notes at 7 per cent.

ADAM DIEHL,
C. M. THORNTON, Auctioneer.

PUBLIC SALE!

OF PURE BRED

Shorthorns

WILL BE HELD AT

"Hilside Farm,"

Adjoining city limits on the south, on

FRIDAY, OCT. 25, '89,

COMMENCING AT 1 O'CLOCK P. M.

The offerings consist of

20 FEMALES and 10 MALES,

—OF THE—

Gwynne, Henrietta, Victoria, Harriet, and Strawberry Families,

and constitute one-third of the herd. There are four cows, five three-year-olds, five two-year-olds, three yearlings and three heifer calves, six yearling bulls and four bull calves in the lot.

TERMS: One Year's Time on Good Approved Notes at 7 per cent.

Conveyances to this farm will leave Hilside Road at 12 o'clock, noon.

Catalogues on application.

JOHN C. SHARP,

JACKSON.

1889, SUMMIT 1890.

POULTRY FARM,

A large and thoroughly equipped establishment.

The breeding of BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS and SILVER WANDOUTS a specialty. A very fine stock on hand for fall and winter sales, at reasonable prices. Circulars sent on application. Address

C. F. R. BELLINGS,
YPSILANTI, MICH.

DOOR PRAIRIE LIVE STOCK ASSOCIATION,

Importers and breeders of

Percheron Horses!

SAVAGE & FARNUM,

ISLAND HOME STOCK FARM,

Grosse Isle, Wayne Co., Mich.,

Importers and breeders of

PERCHERON and FRENCH COACH HORSES.

Our stables are full of the best horses to be found in France. Our prices are low. We sell on easy terms and guarantee our horse breeders. All correspondence promptly answered. Visitors always welcome.

Address letters

SAVAGE & FARNUM,
DETROIT, MICH.

J. F. SADLER, New York City.
L. L. SADLER, Cincinnati, O.

J. F. SADLER & CO.,

LIVE-STOCK COMMISSION.

Geo. H. Brown,

AURORA, KANE CO., ILL.

CLEVELAND & SHIRE HORSES.

300 Young and Vigorous Stallions and Mares of Choicest Breeding now on hand.

LARGE IMPORTATION RECENTLY ARRIVED.

I will make special prices and liberal terms to parties buying before winter.

200 High-Bred HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE; Deep Milking Strains, at Low Prices.

EUREKA PLACE STOCK FARM!

GREENVILLE, MONTCALM Co., MICH.

J. S. & W. G. CROSBY, PROPRIETORS.

—BREEDERS AND IMPORTERS OF—

Clydesdale, Shire and Cleveland Bay Horses,

AND SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.

Also Breeder of

Shorthorn Cattle and Poland-China Hogs.

Forty choice Shorthorn Ram Lambs, 12 Imported Rams, and Imported and Home-Bred Ewes for sale. Four lots of Shire Stallions, two Imported Clydesdales and one Imported Cleveland Bay for sale. All registered in both English and American Stud Books.

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LARGE

English Berkshires.

My barns won the highest prizes at the largest fairs in Canada, and at the Tri-State Fair at Toledo, Ohio, in 1887; also first prize and diploma at the Michigan State Fair. In 1888 they won the first prize in class, and the diploma for best of any age. At the Wisconsin State Fair they won every first and second prize in the two classes of yearlings and two yearlings. In 1889 they won the first prize in the two classes of yearlings and two yearlings. In 1890 they won the first prize in the two classes of yearlings and two yearlings. In 1891 they won the first prize in the two classes of yearlings and two yearlings. In 1892 they won the first prize in the two classes of yearlings and two yearlings. In 1893 they won the first prize in the two classes of yearlings and two yearlings. In 1894 they won the first prize in the two classes of yearlings and two yearlings. In 1895 they won the first prize in the two classes of yearlings and two yearlings. 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Poetry.

BLINDFOLD.

What do we know of the world as we grow so old and wise?
Do the years that still the heart beat, quicken the drowsy eyes?
At twenty we thought we knew it—the world there, at our feet;
We thought we had found its bitter, we knew we had found its sweet.
Now, at forty and fifty, what do we make of the world?
There in her hand she cradles the Sphinx, with her grov' wings furled,
Soul of a man I know not; who knoweth, can foretell,
And what our fated fate, even of self I have learned so well?
Heart of a woman I know not; how should I hope to know?
I that am told by a flower, or the stars of the silent snow;
I that have never guessed the mind of the bright-eyed bird,
Whom even the dull rocks cheat, and the whirl-wind's awl will pierce;
Let me loosen the fillet of clay from the shut and darkened lid,
For life is all I find, and the voice from view is hid.
I face him as best as I can, still groping here and there,
For the hand that has touched me lightly, the lips that have said "be careful,"
Well, I declare him my friend—the friend of the whole sad race;
And oh, that the game were over, and I might see his face!
But 'tis much, though I grope in blindness, the voice that is hid from view
May be heard, may be even loved, in a dream that may come true.

—Edward Rowland Hill.

SIXTY AND SIX; OR, A FOUNTAIN OF YOUTH.

Light of the morning,
Dripping of dawning,
Blithe little, blithe little, dangle of mine!
While with thee, hanging
Sure I'm ex-acting
Sixty of my years for six years of thine.
While cannot we live with thee,
Lightly I'd with thee,
Gay as the bird down over the sea;
Life is all magic,
Come or tragic,
Played as thou playest it daily with me.
Floating and rising
Thy merry singing
Comes when the light comes, like that of the birds.
List to the play of it!
That is the way of it!
All 'tis in the music and naught in the words—
Glad or grim, sad or gay,
Scherzo or Haydn,
Ballad or Erio or merry Scotch lay,
Like an evanescent
Some baby a-gel
Brought from sky-sky-stealing away.
Surely I know it,
Anist nor poet,
Gussies my treasure of jubilation hours.
Sorrow, what are they?
Never or never,
Vanish in sunshine like dew from the flowers.
Years, I am glad of them!
Would that I had of them
More and yet more, while thus mingled with thine.
Age, I make light of it!
Fear not the slight of it.
Time's but our playmate, whose toys are divine.

—Anon.

Miscellaneous.

A MODERN P. TRUCHO.

I remembered him passing back and forth between his room and chapel, and recitation at college. There was always the same serious, irked look, a look in which, to those who knew him best, who understood his eccentric views and absurd methods, there was something comical.

He had been devoted to the stage. When a new company came to town he would be found among its audiences from the first to the last. He would rather see a bad play than no play at all; and when he was not at the theatre, he read plays. Notwithstanding his peculiarities, all of his best loved him. His face was a mirror for his feelings, and no one ever saw it reflect such except when was ingenious. Thus he said I had parted from, five years before, upon leaving college.

Now he was a new man—a new man, and yet the same old Peter Brown. He was married. He had just entertained me at dinner. The wife, a decided looking little woman, sat at the head, plainly his mistress. There was a wine and when we left the table, we all left it together, and without a suggestion of the odor of tobacco.

He had chatted perhaps half an hour in the drawing room, when Peter rose and, signaling me to follow him, led the way up three flights of stairs to a little chamber with but one window. All the furniture it contained was two easy chairs, a table, and a cupboard having against the wall. The door closed, Peter drew a long sigh. Then he went to the cupboard and took out a bottle, some glasses, and a box of cigars.

"Come Peter," I said, lighting a weed he gave me, and throwing myself back in the cushions, "tell me all about it."

"About what?"

"I see that conviviality is restricted in your house. I am curious to know why."

"His expression was sad."

was my partner, and looked very pretty in a loose tennis jacket, a striped shirt, and a jaunty cap. With me it was one of those cases when a man's heart flies right out of his bosom like a tennis ball from a racket, and lights on a girl. We played very well together, and were neck and neck with our opponents near the end of the game, when a foul ball was served to my partner, which she sent back.

"That's foul!" I exclaimed.

"What do you mean?" she asked sharply.

"It fell out of the court."

"No such thing."

"I beg pardon," I replied, politely; "it looked so to me."

"I'll be obliged if you'll play your own game and let me play mine," she returned angrily.

"I beg pardon." I touched my hat apologetically and the game went on.

There was something about the barefaced assurance and dictatorial manner of the proceeding that attracted my attention. Somehow I became dazzled by the girl's angry eyes. I could see nothing but a pretty face, a petite figure, a striped shirt and a jaunty cap. I went away from the tennis party with the little tenniscap buzzing about in my thoughts like a bumble bee among the hollyhocks.

I secured an introduction to her father's house; quarreled with her at my first call made it up on the second by retracting everything I had said; apologized for something a few days after; apologized for something I had not done; tried in every way I could think of to please her, and finally found myself madly in love with a girl who promised, if I should win her, to make my life a pandemonium.

I went on a trip to be gone a month, to try and forget her, but returned in a week thoroughly convinced that I couldn't get on without her. I proposed. She would probably have refused me had not her father told her that he wouldn't have a man for a son-in-law who "languished under such a theatrical drawl." That settled it. I was accepted.

There was nothing for me but a life of misery with a stubborn, quarrelsome woman. At least, so it seemed to me. No man could live in peace with her unless he could break her. But could I do this? I thought of Petruchio, and sat down and read over "The Taming of the Shrew" for the hundredth time. I noticed that Petruchio first got the lady into his power and then commenced his training. I resolved to be married at once.

The next day I went to my lady love and told her that, owing to business engagements which would require my absence, it would be impossible for me to claim her within a year. She informed me that, unless I could find it convenient to claim her the next week, I could look elsewhere for a partner. I had scored one point. I accepted the terms and we were married.

We went through the honeymoon pleasantly, for I determined not to cross her in anything, waiting till we should be comfortably settled at home in the house her father had given her, in the same street in which he lived, and only a few blocks away. Then I proposed to commence a modern instance of the taming of the shrew.

The honeymoon ended and we arrived at home. I had hired the cook myself and, by promising a large reward, had secured her to my plan. It was understood that she was not to give my wife food without my permission. I didn't rely much on this part of the programme—to starve her into submission—but I thought I'd try it with the other things.

We sat down to our first dinner at home. My wife sat opposite me, looking so pretty, so exceptionally good natured, that my heart almost failed me. After all, wouldn't it be better to wait until she would provoke me? No, I had laid the plan and I would carry it out. All our future depended upon it. The servant placed before me a smoking joint. I took up the carving knife and waded it into the steel savagely. My heart beat like a kettle drum. Somehow I struck me that I was about to make a fool of myself, but I thought again of all that was at stake, and began my training.

"Jane," I burst out suddenly, addressing the servant, "what's the matter with this meat?"

"Nothing, sir, that I know of," Jane answered, opening her eyes.

"The meat is burned," I exclaimed, feigning anger which I didn't feel. "Take it away."

To say that my wife was astonished wouldn't alone indicate her feelings or her appearance. She turned deathly pale.

"Take it away," I repeated.

By this time my wife had partially recovered her equanimity. I expected every moment to feel the decoration of fragmentary glass about my brow. I was disappointed.

"Take it away, Jane," she said, in a soft voice.

I was delighted. It was plain that she had seen an evidence of will power that she hadn't oppose. With difficulty controlling my agitation I rose from the table. My wife followed me into the drawing room. I passed on into the hall, and taking my hat and stick turned toward her and said:

"I am going out. I will return at 8. We will then keep our engagement at your father's."

She stood looking at me; her face betokening alternate wonder and amusement, with an occasional flash of anxiety. Then there came a sudden spasmodic little laugh, followed by as sudden a flash of lightning in the eyes. Had I delayed a moment the storm would have burst. But I didn't delay. I went out and shut the door after me.

I went directly to my club. Taking my old seat in the dining room I ordered a good dinner and a bottle of wine. I felt that thus far all had gone as could be expected. The ball was opened. My wife was at home and no dinner. I was at the club with plenty to eat and a bottle of excellent Chateau Margaux. By the time I had drained the last glass I felt quite equal to the remainder of the ordeal before me, and resolved firmly not to depart one iota from my mode Petruchio. Having finished my dinner and tossed off a pony of brandy to put a capper on my courage, I returned to my work. I was surprised to find my wife quite calm. She was ready to go with me to her father's. She quietly took my arm and we walked slowly up the street. It was about dusk. The full moon, rising, shone in the east large and round.

"How large the moon looks," she remarked. "It is full to-night, I think."

"The moon?"

"Yes, the moon. I said the moon."

"It's the sun. The moon never shines at this time of day."

"Oh, is it?" Her tone didn't imply conviction.

"I tell you that's the sun," I blustered.

"Do you mean to contradict me?"

"There was an ominous pause."

"Oh, no; I wouldn't think of contradicting such an astronomical prodigy. Of course it's the sun." Her tone made me crawl.

"Then I say it's the moon."

"Do you? I knew when I married you that you weren't bright, but I supposed you could at least tell the sun from the moon."

The conversation terminated at this point. I was not getting on, and was glad when, a few moments later, we reached her father's house. We were received with open arms, of course. "How well you both look!" and "Did you find everything comfortable at home?" and "Was the dinner nicely served?" and "You must like this kittens on a feather pillow." I think this last remark, made by Mrs. Brown's little brother, contained a trace of irony.

Two cats, I thought.

No sooner were their greetings over, and we had kissed and been kissed all round, than my wife and her mother disappeared.

"What's that?" I asked myself.

From the dining room, separated from where we were only by a door, I heard my wife's voice mingling with the clatter of dishes on hard mahogany.

I leaned back in my chair a trifle discouraged. The starvation part of my plan was surely a failure. But then I hadn't counted much on that.

Mrs. Brown spent the whole evening in the dining room and then sent me word that she would remain all night with her mother. This was an avenue that I had not thought of. I wisely. There was nothing for me to do but go home alone. I did so, and went to bed—less hopeful than I had been since the commencement of hostilities.

The next evening when I returned from business I found my wife at home and in the hands of a dressmaker. She had been provided with an elaborate tulle dress; but one dress, designed to be worn on her reception day, had been left unfinished. She was standing before the mirror in the gown, the skirt of which the dressmaker was arranging to hang more evenly. I advanced and took the fabric between my thumb and finger.

"What rotten stuff is this?" I asked.

"It's silk, sir," faltered the dressmaker.

"Silk? This silk?"

"Costly silk, sir."

"It's a base imitation. A mixture of poor silk and cotton. And this?"

"Luce, sir."

"Do you tell me this is lace? My wife shall wear no such stuff. She must be dressed as becomes her matchless beauty."

My wife stood staring at me in mute wonder. Was it fear or anger that first blanched her cheek and then flushed it hot as fire? I shuddered at the first word she should speak. But it was not spoken. Beckoning to the dressmaker to follow her, she strode out of the room, and passing into the adjoining chamber locked the door.

I descended to the dining room. It was dinner time and I was very hungry. I waited for an hour for my wife to come down and dine. I waited in vain. At last I resolved to dine alone.

"Get me a bottle of wine, Jane," I said to the maid.

"Madam has it under lock and key, sir."

I need not report to you the familiar little word I used to express my displeasure. I took my hat and went to the club and dined there. I sat alone at my table thinking over the situation. It had been the morning and now was the evening of the second day, and somehow I didn't feel that it was good. I went home at twelve midnight. I was tired and sleepy, but purposely delayed so that my wife might have time to think—to arrive at the conclusion that she must sooner or later come to me vanquished and beg for terms. Then I proposed to take her to my arms, explain my strange conduct and bid her a dutiful wife, whereupon all such evidences of my displeasure would be avoided in future. When I went upstairs I found our bedroom door locked and bolted. I had especially arranged it myself for safety against burglars, and I knew I couldn't force it. I must either be let in or stay out. The former would be fatal; the latter I did. I went to another room. I was locked. I tried another and another; all were locked. I aroused the servants and demanded the keys. They were all in madam's possession. I went down into the library. I had turned out the lights when I went up, and it was pitchy dark. I stumbled over the coal scuttle and fell, striking my head on a sharp corner of the mantel. Throwing myself on to a sofa I caught the flow of blood in my handkerchief. I laid awake all night and fell asleep after daylight.

I was awakened by my wife in the morning opening the library window. I saw the bloody handkerchief lying on the floor, and caught it up in time to prevent her perceiving it.

storm she must see was brewing, she would at least take off the onyx hat and lay it on the table. She did no such thing, but stood regarding me with the same mute wonder as during my former efforts. Again and again I demanded the hat's removal, but received nothing in reply but a cold stare. At last, giving way to all the violence I felt and, sweeping it aside, I raised my stick, and, sweeping it aside, I raised the hat, a mass of velvet and feathers without form and void, at the other end of the room.

What followed was so sudden, so unexpected, so singular, that I never could distinctly remember how it occurred. At any rate, at a call from my wife, two men entered from another room and seized me by the arms. One was my own brother and the other my wife's cousin.

"What does this mean?" I asked dumfounded.

"Take him to the third story back room," my wife said calmly to my captors. "We will keep him there till we know how the disease turns. If he isn't better to-morrow we shall have to send him to an asylum."

My God! she thought I was insane.

"My dear," I cried.

"Take him away."

"My dear, you don't mean—Arthur—Tom—"

"Don't mind what he says; he's not responsible."

By this time I was at the first landing. I rushed out it was of no avail. My captors were both strong men and carried me to the third story.

"Go in there," said one of them, pushing me into the room, from which every article of furniture had been removed. "You can't hurt yourself there. Sleep; let me search him."

He took my pocket knife to make sure I could do myself no injury with it, and then shut the door and locked it from the outside.

I looked up for a lunatic in my own house and by my own brute!

I stood in the middle of the room—there was nothing to sit on—and commenced to think. I cursed every character I had ever seen on the stage. I cursed Hamlet, I cursed Lear, I cursed Othello—I cursed them all. But when I came to Petruchio it seemed that my curses shot out with all the vivid virulence of the rays of an electric light. I passed three hours in a state of mortification and disappointment, and three hours more in despondency and repentance. I began to get hungry. Nothing since breakfast, and it was now eleven p. m. I peeped through the keyhole and saw my wife's cousin guarding me.

"I want something to eat," I called.

"No orders for it," he replied.

Great heavens! Was my wife going to starve me? I ran over my conduct to her since we had returned from our wedding trip, and remembered with horror my efforts to starve her.

It took me just one hour under the reducing influence of an empty stomach to make up my mind to capitulate.

"Call Mrs. Brown," I called to my keeper. I heard him pass the word to the maid below.

A light step was on the staircase, a quiet but determined voice to the attendant, "You may go now, Arthur; much obliged." Then the same voice to me:

"What is it, dear?"

"I've had enough of this," I replied gruffly.

"Are you better?"

"I haven't been sick."

She paused a while. She was evidently suspicious.

"Is your brain quieter?" she asked.

"On, better. Let me out."

"You seem more rational. I do hope you won't have another attack."

"Come, come," I said, trying to assume a tone of unconcern. "Let's have no more fooling."

"I am not quite sure it would be safe to release you yet."

To this I made no reply. I waited.

"I want to ask you," she continued presently, "if you are convinced of the folly of your proceeding?"

"Well—yes. I think I can say that I am, rather."

"And you won't do so any more?"

"Not during my present happy alliance with you."

"That's very sweet of you. And you'll attend to your business and let me manage the house?"

"Yes."

"Now promise me three things."

"What are they?"

"First, to go with me to church regularly."

"I promise."

"Second, no wine on our table ever."

"On Lord! I promise."

"Third, no smoking below the third story."

"Thank heaven, that's three. I promise."

"Now, my dear, if I let you out will you be good and not do so any more?"

"Open the door. I've had enough of this nonsense."

She turned the key. I stepped out and she threw her arms about my neck and covered my face with kisses. That was the end of my playing Petruchio.

"Peter," I asked after he had finished.

"Yes; it was stipulated at the time that I was to be afterwards free only here."

"Your offer was not very wise."

"Not wise?" he asked, much hurt at the remark.

"Then what has the world for two centuries seen in 'The Taming of the Shrew' to admire? Was Petruchio a fool?"

"I give it up,"—F. A. Mitchell, in *Belmont's Magazine*.

The Secret of Life.

Bacon says: "Discern of the coming of years, and think not to do the same things still, for age will not be defied." Half the secret of life, we are persuaded, is to know when we are grown old; and it is the half most hardly learned. It is more hardly learned, moreover, in the matter of exercise than in the matter of diet. There is no advice so commonly given to the ailing man of middle age as the advice to take more exercise, and there is perhaps none which leads him into so many pitfalls. This is particularly the case with the brain-workers. The man who labors his brain must spare his body. He cannot burn the candle at both ends, and the attempt to do so will almost inevitably result in his lighting it in the

middle to boot; the waste of tissue will be so great that he will be tempted to repair it by the use of a too generous diet. Most men who use their brains much soon learn for themselves that the sense of physical exertion, the glow of exuberant health which comes from a body strong to its full powers by continuous and severe exercise is not favorable to study. The exercise such men need is the exercise that rests, not that which tires. They need to wash their brains with the fresh air of heaven, to bring into gentle play the muscles that have been lying idle while the head worked. Nor is it only to this class of laboring humanity that the advice to take exercise needs reservations. The time of violent delirium passes, and the effort to protract it beyond its natural span is as dangerous as it is ridiculous. Some men, through nature or the accident of fortune, will of course be able to keep touch of it longer than others; but when once the touch has been lost the struggle to regain it can add but sorrow to the labor. Of this our doctor makes a cardinal point; but pertinent as his warning may be to the old, for whom indeed he has primarily compounded his elixir, it is yet more pertinent to men of middle age, and probably it is more necessary. It is in the latter period that most of us, I believe, die. The old are usually resigned to their fate, but few men of middle age seem to struggle to own that they are no longer young.—*Mac Millan's Magazine*.

JONAS' WEDDING-TRIP.

"I never thought to come to this," said Mrs. Alkin, dolefully, as she looked around the disorderly kitchen. "And the cream and the young turkeys all down with the pig, and the white calf siding, and me tied, hand and foot, like this!"

"Don't fret, mother," said Jonas, who, after a most clumsy and man-like fashion, was frying potatoes over the fire. "I'll all come right."

"I can't all come right," said Mrs. Alkin, jerking out the words between the spasms of rheumatism. "Everything will go to rack and ruin. Oh, dear, Jonas, you'll have to hire help. The men are coming next week to cut down the grass in the forty-acre meadow—four of 'em, and all expecting to be boarded here, and the doctor says I'll be a chance if I get back my strength in six weeks."

"I can put 'em off, mother," suggested Jonas, cheerfully.

"And spoil the finest hay crop we've ever sown," said Mrs. Alkin. "That will never do. Hire help is the only way out of it."

"I don't know of anyone to be hired," said Jonas, discharging his potatoes in a way that struck a chill to his mother's heart. "There's Phebe Potter, but she asks \$2 a week."

"She must be crazy," said Mrs. Alkin. "What does she take people for, I wonder? Twelve shillings is a exorbitant price for any girl to expect. No one can earn it."

"Euretta Clay."

"Mrs. Hopkins had her once. She's as slow as old time, and untidy as they are."

Jonas was silent; his resources had evidently reached their limit. He began to cut the bread in big, irregular chunks.

"Phebe, Jonas, thinner!" cried his mother. "Oh, dear, what a squalling thing keeps nagging; they know it's past their regular feeding time, as well as though they're Christians."

"I guess the pigs'll keep," observed philosophical Jonas, trudging slowly down stairs after a pat of butter. Mrs. Alkin moved uneasily in her chair, and uttered a groan.

"Oh, dear! oh, dear! we never can get along this way," mused she. "Something has to be done, Jonas!"

"Yes."

The curly head and sunburned face appeared at the top of the cellar stairs, like the good gent coming up through the stage floor in the pantomime.

"Look here, Jonas—you must get married!"

Jonas set the butter-plate down on the table with a bang.

"Me?" said he. "Good Lord, mother!" he exclaimed, "what are you thinking of?"

"Why, I don't see any better arrangement," said Mrs. Alkin. "You're twenty-six, and I'm getting feeble and more good-for-nothing every day. There ain't no real we can hire short of twelve shillings a week. A wife would make a great deal cheaper, Jonas—and she wouldn't want no clothes for a year, at least—and she'd sort of take an interest, and do lots of things a hired help wouldn't undertake! There's Letty Hooper, Jonas, she's a right smart, stirring gal, and as pretty as a picture."

Jonas whistled! The idea commended itself to him, on further reflection, as eminently practicable.

"It might be better economy," remarked he.

"Of course it would," said Mrs. Alkin. "There's the new rag carpet ready for the loom and the spring house-clean! not attended to yet, and all the milk and butter, and the turkeys and geese, and the young calves, and the vegetable garden—I sold \$3 worth of green peas out of the garden last year; and there's no sense in hiring a man to make a garden when any smart woman can look after it, odd times; and your old clothes need attending to, and my new alpaca dress ain't made yet, and—why, I, me! there's work for three women, at least, about the place! Go and see Letty Hooper—this very afternoon before Nat. Belle gets the start of you!" he added.

Jonas Alkin came home at 10 o'clock that night and told his mother that Letty Hooper had accepted him.

"Good!" said Mrs. Alkin. "Now we'll get something done about the premises. Hurry up the wedding as soon as ever you can, my son, it's an awful inconvenient time of year to get married in!"

"By all accounts, you need it! Going to Uncle Prickett's for your wedding trip, eh? Well, it's a pleasant part of the country, I dare say you'll like it."

Uncle Prickett was a leather-complexioned old man, with keen, black eyes, and sharp, yellow teeth, like those of an elderly monkey. He gave them a cordial welcome.

"That's a pretty little wife of yours, Mr. Alkin," said he. "And as smart as steel, too, though she is my niece!"

"Yes," said Jonas, with modest exultation, "I calculate she'll be helpful like around the farm. We need a stirring woman at home."

"Not too helpful, I hope," said Uncle Prickett.

"E?" said Jonas.

"Look here," said Uncle Pricket

